THE ODD FELLOW RECEIVERSHIP

The Negro Year Book

Judge Bell's Order Appointing a Receiver a Friendly Act Designed to Preserve and Safe-Guard the Splendid Properties of the Odd Fellows in Georgia.

The Atlanta Independent 5/16/15.

To the Odd Fellows of Georgia:

This letter is written to each and every Odd Fellow in the Georgia Jurisdiction. The time has come when we must look conditions fairly and squarely in the face, and act like men, in order that the vast properties of the Odd Fellows in Georgia shall be preserved and kept as a monument to the Order and race in Georgia. We take this method of having a heart to heart talk with each brother and sister in order that we may be set right and kept right.

The action of the Sub-Committee of Management in suspending Brothers Davis and Ingram, revoking our charter, the filing of three or four lawsuits in the Superior Court of Fulton County, the effort to have the Insurance Commissioner wind up our Endowment Bureau, and the Savannah meeting nominating trustees or receivers, all combined to place our Order in the State in a very muddled and confused condition. The Executive Committee elected at Athens were pulling some one way and others another. Different meetings of Odd Fellows in different portions of the State, appointing trustees, all placed us in such a muddle and mix, that we ourselves became confused and no strong hand appeared to point us to a safe place where peace and security would reign over us. These conditions were presented to Judge Bell; hundreds of affidavits, some looking one way and others another; arguments were made by lawyers, each claiming to be the safe guide, though pointing different ways, left Judge Bell with such a muddled condition of affairs that the only friendly thing he could do for the real benefit of the Order and the race was to appoint a fair and impartial man to hold together our property so that neither this one nor that one would take it and apply it his own way to the detriment of others, but keep it and hold it until the muddied streams could run clear again and then, when Friendship, Love and Truth, when Peace, Happiness and Prosperity were again enthroned, our property kept safe and secure, would be returned to the responsible hands of the Odd Fellows in Georgia whom the Odd Fellows themselves would elect to take charge and manage.

Judge Bell has his whole heart and soul bent on the Negroes preserving this as a monument of our race's capability and demonstrating what we can do when assisted by our good white neighbors all over the State. This has been shown in the order that he has issued that provides that our Bureau of Endowment go ahead and not stop; his order provides for us to continue to pay in our dues in order that our endowment policies will still be good and will bless our loved ones if we should be taken off by death. The Court's order further provides for our Bureau of Endowment to go on and to keep the members that we have, and to go out and get new members just as we did before any trouble began. Never before within our experience has ever a judge shown such a profound interest in the well being and welfare of people who came before his court, as has Judge Bell shown by this order that he has made.

The receiver, whom he appointed, the Hon. James A. Branch, is known among the colored people of Atlanta as being one of their best and staunchest friends, and has always been. In a thousand and one ways in his practice as a lawyer, as a member of the firm of Moore & Branch, he has proved himself to be one of the best friends that we have. He, like Judge Bell, is most anxious to see our Order and our Bureau of Endowment come out of this dilemma unharmed and in a stronger condition by far than when he took hold.

All things considered, we assure you as brothers, high and dry, above all factional feeling, that the action of the Court has been a most signal friendly act--an act on the part of the Court to help us, not to harm us; to give us additional strength, not take one iota of power from us. This is proven by the appointment of Bro. Davis as assistant to Mr. Branch.

The day of factional troubles in our Bureau of Endowment is at an end, and Mr. Branch is the conservator of our property and our belongings, and has his heart fixed on protecting the policies of the humblest Odd Fellow with all the great ability that God has blessed him with. We appeal to you to take courage and rejoice that out of confusion, we now have a real guide and the only thing that each Odd Fellow must now do is to join in with Mr. Branch and build up the broken places so that within a few months when common sense and common honesty shall find a place among the Odd Fellows of Georgia, and when we put ourselves in a position to receive back our own, Mr. Branch will hand back to us our splendid properties not weakened, but strengthened; not made less—but made larger. See that your lodge reports its endowment dues at once; do not suffer any point of order to keep you out of benefits. If you pay your endowment dues, then you have a sword with which to defend your endowment policy. But if you do not pay your endowment dues, you lapse out, you are outside of the church and your voice can not be heard.

We must now prove that we are as good a friend to ourselves as the judge of the Superior Court has been to us; we must prove that we are worthy of the splendid consideration that Judge Bell has shown us. We will do this by having every lodge in arrears pay up their arrearage, and those that are paying to keep on paying, and for each and all of us to get new members. For the Court's order provides for the Bureau of Endowment to go on just as it did in its palmy days when we raised fifty thousand dollars on one day, and when there was no cloud in our Odd Fellow sky. Let no Odd Fellow now muddy waters. No good brother or sister will do so, and every loyal Odd Fellow and loyal Ruthite will now come to the rescue and aid the Court to retain our magnificent properties that stand as a monument to the Negro race in Georgia and the country.

Yours in F., L. and T.,

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON, D. G. A.
A. F. HERNDON,
DR. WM. F. PENN,
HOWARD W. RUSSELL,
DR. CHAS. H. JOHNSON,
J. O. ROSS,
HARRY H. PACE,
S. W. WALKER,
H. L. FERRELL.

The Appointment of a Receiver

Atlanta Independent 5/16/15

It is going to be, and is being argued by the very men who endeavored to bring about the dismemberment of the Order of Negro Odd Fellows in this State, and who failed, that the business has been turned over to the white folks. This will be resorted to purely out of a spirit to mislead, deceive and to further the original plan of the opposition to grab the assets and destroy the corporation.

The members of the Order are acquainted with the men behind the movement to destroy their business and property. The membership has not forgotten how unanimously and harmoniously were elected a set of officers and directors of the corporation at Athens. It is fresh in their minds how the actions of the Grand Lodge at Athens were taken before the Sub-Committee, and not only annulled, but its chief officers suspended for doing what the law authorized them to do and the district organization abolished and our charter revoked. Every reasonable and sane man knows that the corporation was left headless and without officers when the Sub-Committee abolished the Executive Committee, which composed the Board of Directors, leaving the vast holdings of the Order without an officer or trustee.

The court wisely and within its right intervened, assumed jurisdiction and appointed receivers. The court, recognizing the supremacy of Georgia law and the right of the Georgia people to control and conduct their own affairs, promptly named the Board of Directors elected by the people at Athens, receivers to protect the interests of the certificate holders under its order. The court is friendly to the rights of the people, and acted purely out of a spirit to preserve and conserve the best interest of the property holders of this great corporation.

Dr. Jones' petition was that of an upright, conscientious Odd Fellow, attempting to protect his own right and the right of every other brother or sister similarly situated. At once, the same opposition headed by Graves, Daniels and Pharrow, came into court and began proceedings to oust the Negro receivers, making all kinds of charges against both their public and private characters, charging them with every crime against the Bible; even the privacy of their homes ,as well as their lives, was invaded. Finding that they had no standing in court, they convened a rump convention in Savannah under the direction of Morris, the chief director of the conspiracy against Georgia progress, for the purpose of electing trustees to take charge of the Order's property. Without warrant or authority, without rule or reason, the self-constituted leaders, called a convention in Savannah, elected themselves nine trustees after the order of th Sub-Committee of Management, came into court, hired lawyers and swore that they were elected by a majority of the lodges and had been endorsed by the Sub-Committee of Management as fit and proper persons to act as trustees to take charge of and control a half million dollars in assets.

The records of the rump convention showed that the self-appointees had two hundred fifty lodges out of nine hundred thirty, one hundred of which were non-financial, thirteen of which were not in our State and one, No. 507, was in England. The smallest number of any lodge in our country is 646; yet these self-appointees had 507 as one of the lodges represented at Savannah. Less than one hundred of the lodges present endorsing the Morris res-

[over]

olution approving the self-appointed trustees were financial. These trustees came back as a last resort and offered themselves to the court as trustees. The court promptly ignored them, and as a last desperate effort, they attempted, through the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, to turn this great organization over to the Insurance Department, where it would have been controlled absolutely by white men and wound up. Yet these busybodies are now arguing that the appointment of the receiver last Tuesday by the court was an act virtually turning the business over to the white folk

Now ask yourself this question: Who is it who attempted to turn the business over to the white folk? The court was satisfied that unless a white man was designated as its officer to direct and control the assets and property of the corporation, it could not be successfully conserved, because of the determination of a faction, aided and abetted by Ed Morris officially and unofficially, to tear down and destroy the corporation, and to show that the court was trying to conserve the wishes of the people, it designated and appointed B. J. Davis, the man whom the people have elected for twelve years as their secretary, who built up and developed the business, as assistant to the receiver, who will be associated with the receiver in the conduct and preservation of the business, the court feeling that his services and experience were absolutely necessary to the preservation and conservation of every interest of the certificate holders. The receiver is at liberty to employ just such other officers or clerks as in his judgment are necessary to conduct the business, as it is the order of the court that the business shall be kept going. The court judged wisely and right when it concluded that, in view of the temper of the "alleged trustees," aided by the foreign foe, the presence and assistance of the court, through its proper officers, were necessary, not only for the conservation of the business, but for the protection of whatever Negro was in charge of the work. The court's order contemplates a conduct of the business by the members of the Order, but the members of the Order can not properly conduct it or preserve its interests without protection of the court through its proper channels. Hence, the appointment of the Hon. Jas. A. Branch, receiver. Mr. Branch is a leading attorney, upright and a just man, broad and large enough in his views and in his experience to conduct the business within the meaning of the court's orders, and for the best interest of every certificate holder.

Pay no attention to the idle chatter that the business has been turned over to a white man. In this case, like in every other case, the white man must interfere to save the Negro from himself. Not a single white man has attempted to destroy the largest and most prosperous Negro corporation in the world. Every effort and every lick against the corporation has been inspired and conspired by Negro prejudice and meanness, Negro envy, spite and revenge. The Southern white man in this instance, as is common with his nature, has come to our rescue in using the courts of law and equity to preserve our rights and protect us against self-destruction. In every crisis the white man South, has proved a better friend to the Negro race than the Negro to himself. This was clearly demonstrated the other day in this trial when Negroes, themselves, without character, standing or money, men and women, were making affidavits to destroy the good name and reputation of the most successful Negro business man and benefactor in Fulton county, a Negro who had brought more money, furnished more employment, built up more property, added more respectability and character to the community life than all the Negroes in the community, it was white men, the best in the city in business and in character, who came to the rescue and testified to his high character and eminent ability as a man and citizen, demonstrating in the last analysis that our white neighbors are better friends to us than we are to ourselves, and that the Negro needs to be saved and protected from himself, from the prejudices within his own breast, and not from the white man, who, on every occasion, has proved his friend.

The court, in keeping with Southern conscience, tradition and equity, placed a high class white man as receiver, that it might best preserve the interest of the certificate holders and protect the institution against a faction of its members who would tear it down merely for the purpose of getting even with some man whom they could not beat before the people. If the court had vacated jurisdiction and turned the property over to the Insurance Commissioner in answer to the petition of Graves, Pharrow and Daniels, the business would have been in the hands of white folk; not a Negro clerk or Negro officer would have had anything to do with it, for the reason it would have been the orders of the commissioner, under the law, to wind it up. But the court held that it would be criminal to destroy our property, cancel our certificates, wind up our business, and took the wise, just and humane course of appointing a receiver and the chief officer of the corporation as his assistant, that the best services might be rendered and every interest preserved.

Houston Observer 5/6/16

FIRE INSURANCE

Mr. Oscar J. Polk, manager of the Standard American Fire Insurance Co. of Houston, Texas, desires to say to the public that his company is an all Negro fire insurance company, authorized by the Department of Insurance and Banking, Austin, Texas, to do business as a fire insurance company. The Observer takes the position that the Standard is all right, but it would like to see a few more fire insurance companies organized by Negroes, as no one fire insurance company will take all the risk of all the Negro property in the city of Houston, or any other town in the State of Texas. Now, if white companies won't insure us, and OUR ONE fire insurance company cannot consistently take ALL the risk of ALL our property, then it stands to reason that we need a number of fire insurance companies to divide the risks: e. g. in a given block, say 12 houses, it would not be good business policy for one lone company to take the entire risk of the whole block. Four companies, however, could take three houses each at a less risk to them all, and at the same time all would be insured. The Observer wants the Standard to succeed and asks the public to load it with all the business it is entitled to; but at the same time, it wants to see three other Negro fire insurance companies organized and operated in this State for mutual protection. Negro capitalists should organize other companies for this purpose.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEEDED.

Houston Observer 4/29/16

This is an age for co-operation; when associated activities in business are most needed for the development and growth of needed institutions for the protection of individual interests.

In the State of Georgia where oppression of the Negro is keenest, the greatest life insurance company owned, operated and controlled by and for Negroes in the world has been organized and is now successfully operating with a capital stock of a hundred thousand dollars put up by Negro capitalists. Texas Negro brain conceived the plan and Southern Negro men financed it.

In the great State of Texas where Negro prudence is giving rise to the purchase of thousands of homes, it is getting nigh impossible to obtain insurance protection on these homes. If we buy a home or other improved property on which there is a lien covered by fire insurance with some reputable white company, as soon as we pay our property out and obtain release, the title passing to a Negro, the insurance is either cancelled or as soon as it expires, it is not renewed, on the account of Negro ownership.

The time is now ripe for Negro capital to combine and organize in self-defense. A well organized, well regulated and properly conducted Negro fire insurance company is now the need of the hour. Let's get together and organize.

Dallas Texas News 4/18/16

"FRANK STROWBRIDGE DEAD

...The death of Frank S. Strowbridge the founder and president of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company at his summer home at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday recalls the building of a great institution from the small amounts contributed by colored people in weekly instalments. At one time practically every colored person in Maryland was a member of "Strowbridge's Society", as it was then generally called. After the company ceased writing policies for sick benefits its colored business rapidly declined.

NEW NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE CO., FIRST EVER ORGANIZED

The National Negro Life Insurance Company, headquarters Tuskegee, Ala., is the name of a new corporation that has just been organized and taken out a charter with the State of Alabama. Ernest T. Atwell, who holds an important place with the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, is president of the company, while Booker T. Washington, Jr., is vice-president. Dr. John A. Kenney is chief medical director.

According to insurance men of Montgomery, this is the first oldline negro reserve life insurance company ever organized. There have been much smaller companies launched in the past but none before on such a large seale exclusively for the negro race. Stock in the company, it is understood, is now being sold and will be offered in all parts of the United States. The total amount of stock is said to be half a million dollars.

A folder sent out by the company announces that it will be on a 3 1-2 per cent reserve basis.

ATLANTA INSURANCE CO. INCREASE STOCK

(Special to The New York Age.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is reported in financial circles that the entire new issue of $25,000 stock of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., is to be underwritten by a syndicate composed of Brown & Stevens, bankers, of this city, and W. H. C. Brown, investment banker, Washington, D. C.

The company's original issue of $100,000 was taken by individual stockholders in various parts of the South and by the Georgia Odd Fellows' organization. The new stock represents an increase of the capital stock to $125,000. The Standard Life is the largest insurance company in the world controlled and operated by Negroes and this will be the first time that Negro financiers have handled the underwriting of so large a stock issue.

Insurance — 1916

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Six Months Ending June 30, 1916, of the condition of the

The Atlanta Independent 8/12/16

North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association

OF DURHAM

Organized Under the Laws of the State of North Carolina, Made to the Governor of the State of Georgia in Pursuance to the Laws of Said State.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—114 W. PARRISH ST.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1.	Amount of Capital Stock	Non-Stock

II. ASSETS.

1.	Market Value of Real Estate owned by the Company	$62,941.50
2.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage (first liens) on Real Estate	26,453.22
4.	Loans made in cash to policy-holders on this Companies policies assigned as collatteral	3,760.87
6.	Bonds and Stocks owned absolutely, par value	72,000.00
8.	Cash deposited in Bank to credit of Company	8,709.69
11.	Bills Receivable	2,192.66
	Total Assets	$176,057.94

III. LIABILITIES.

	Net Premium Reserve	$108,713.41
	Total Policy Claims	1,174.00
10.	Amount of all other claims against the Company	18,275.00
12.	Surplus over all Liabilities	24,765.54
	Total Liabilities	$152,927.95

V. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1916.

1.	Amount of Cash Premiums received	$236,542.97
3.	Interest Received	1,763.38
4.	Amount of income from all other sources	2,481.07
	Total Income	$240,787.42

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1916.

1.	Losses Paid	$105,391.89	
2.	Matured Endowments paid	220.48	
	Total amount actually paid for losses and Matured Endowments		$105,612.37
5.	Surrender Policies		2,896.03
7.	Expenses paid, including Commissions to Agents, and Officers' Salaries		84,130.41
8.	Taxes Paid		5,417.50
9.	All other Payments and Expenditures		31,758.38
	Total Disbursements		$229,814.69

Greatest Amount insured in any one risk $1,000.00

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
COUNTY OF FULTON.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, J. L. Wheeler, State Agent who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the State Agent of Georgia and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of August, 1916.

C. C. CATER,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

J. L. WHEELER, State Agent

STANDARD LIFE SHOWS INCREASE

Nashville Globe 8/11/16

(Continued from Page 1.)

ending June 30, 1916, can best be compared with the same period ending June 30, 1915.

salaries have been increased and the number of employees increased. In these three items will be found the

INCOME.

	1915	1916
First Year Premiums	$21,900 02	$22,292 69
Renewal Premiums	8,856 27	23,163 33
Total Premium Income	$30,756 29	$45,456 02
Interest on Bonds	2,395 00	1,975 00
Interest on Deposits	174 05	213 85
Interest on Premium Notes	31 42	73 00
Interest on Mortgage Loans		182 00
Miscellaneous Interest		37 49
Total Income from Premium and Interest	$33,356 76	$47,937 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$ 5,492 00	$11,012 91
Commissions	6,809 51	7,603 63
Agency Supervision	240 19	1,440 07
Branch Office Expenses	1,243 35	796 48
Medical Examiners' Fees	4,074 41	4,242 31
Inspection of Risks	100 00	141 21
Salaries of Officers and Directors	3,950 04	3,579 08
Salaries of Home Office Employees	1,603 85	2,217 93
Printing and Stationery	643 78	547 85
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	617 38	660 05
Advertising	556 94	592 97
Home Office Rent	450 00	450 00
Exchange	36 01	50 50
Furniture and Fixtures	914 65	81 40
Legal Expenses	120 00	263 50
State Tax on Premiums	519 72	795 50
Insurance Departments Licenses and Fees	454 40	716 54
Municipal Licenses	321 41	389 47
Actuarial and Accounting Fees	570 00	447 28
State Corporation Texas	20 00	86 00
Total	$28,861 25	$36.140 68

You will note that Income exceeds Disbursements by a total of $11,796.68; this is at the rate of nearly $2,000 per month, which is the same rate that we maintained throughout the whole of the year 1915. Whereas, in the same period of 1915, the income exceeded the disbursements by the narrow margin of only $4,495.51. This shows a net increase for the period of $7.301.17. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that our death claims are more than twice as large as the claims for the same period in 1915, being respectively, $11,012.91 for 1916 and $5,492.00 for 1915, or an increase of $5,520.91. One of these claims represented a payment of $2,500 made to a policyholder living in Augusta, Ga., whereas, most of the others were in amounts of $1,000 or $500.

In the matter of the INCOME from interest, you will note that the interest on deposits has increased from $174.05 to $213.85. This item will show considerably larger in the current semi-annual period, because considerable of the cash in banks to the credit of the company has been transferred to the savings account in accordance with suggestions made to us some months ago.

You will note also the item of $182 interest received on Mortgage Loans. This item will be largely increased during the next six months, becauso of the fact that we have invested now $6,950.00 in mortgage loans, a list of which is attached to this report.

Interest on Premium Notes increased from $31.42 to $73; whereas, Miscellaneous Interest income amounted to $37.49. The apparent decrease in interest on bonds is due to the fact that it sometimes happens that interest which is due on January 1, is paid prior to that time, and some of the interest which would have been included in this semi-annual period was received before January 1, and was credited to that period.

In the matter of Disbursements, you will note that the largest single increase in disbursements is that in Death Claims to which I have previously referred.

Commissions have not increased to any considerable extent, same being represented in 1915 by $6,809.51 and $7,462.50 in 1916; but in view of the fact that during this period we issued new paid for business amounting to $648,500 in 785 policies and revived 74 policies of $49,500 making a total of 859 policies for $698,000 the increase of a little less than $800 in commissions is very moderate.

The Agency Supervision is increased from $240 to $1,440.07. This is due to the fact that we have found it desirable to employ one or two special men to take hold of and rejuvenate some of our wornout agencies. This has caused for considerable travel over long distances. We feel that this expenditure has been justified from the results which have been obtained.

Salaries of Home Office employees show an increase of a little more than $600, due to the fact that some

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAT'L BENEFIT ASS'N

Only Negro Insurance Company in United States Chartered by Congress.

N.Y. Age 12-7-16

OBSERVES 18TH ANNIVERSARY

Company Organized in Washington D. C., November 25, 1898, with $5 in

Cash, in Back Room of Fourth Floor, Has Written More Than $5,000,000 Insurance and Owns Realty Worth $51,247.

(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Benefit Association, with home offices at 609 F street N. W., one of the most successful of our insurance companies, celebrated its eighteenth anniversary on Thursday, November 23. All day long it kept open house, and throngs of people passed through the building and visited the various departments. The display was a splendid one, and gave satisfaction to all those who witnessed it. They were gratified at the growth of the company, of the large business it is doing, and the large number of people it employs, and loud in praise of the officers of the company—Dr. Robert W. Brown, president; R. H. Rutherford, vice-president and treasurer; and S. W. Rutherford, secretary.

Evening Program.

In the evening the following program was carried out: Master of ceremonies, James Cobb; opening chorus, led by employes, "How Firm a Foundation"; invocation, the Rev. W. H. Jernigan; solo, Miss Cooper; history of the N. B. A., R. H. Rutherford, vice-president and treasurer; solo, Mr. Broadnax; N. B. A. poem, Miss Hayes; introduction of Bishop I. N. Ross by the president, Dr. Robert Brown; address, Bishop I. N. Ross; selection, "I'll Go Where You Want Me to Go"; remarks, S. B. Rutherford, secretary and general manager; selection, "God Be With You"; benediction, Bishop I. N. Ross.

The following review of the rise and progress of the company was delivered by R. H. Rutherford at the evening meeting:

"November 25, 1898, was the day and Washington the place where our modest enterprise was chartered under act of Congress. The time was one of frost, a little shivering and a little bite in the wind, with a hint of a cold and bleak winter, and the certainty of an empty treasury to be faced. But the courageous founders of this institution, beholding the glory of the turning woods, the poetry of the playing leaves, the sweetness of the brooks and the mysteries of nature dared to do. In addition to the golden glow in the air there was a vim about it more stimulating than fine wine. There was energy in the air, a sense of purity, a well-being that seems to have kept the red blood coursing like a mountain stream. To abandon their project was like deserting a feast, to turn their backs on one of heaven's best gifts. It was under such glowing, pulsating and dominating auspices that the company received its legal entity.

Started With $5.

"Even having met the requirements of the law, the pathway of the company was not strewn with beds of roses. During the throes of the Spanish-American war, for which it paid a tax for a number of years, and beginning with a cash capital of only $5 and a rented $5 per month back office room (fourth floor), with one table and a few chairs, hardly worth $11, and with part of its officers as the only agents, clerks and janitor, but with a firm faith in the Unseen, the frail and well nigh invisible craft of the N. B. A. sailed on over the mighty and treacherous seas of adversity on a mission of rescue and protection.

"From the beginning the company was beset by many tempters to make excursions into other fields of endeavor and benefit. But their suggestion of combining extraneous ideas with that of insurance proved upon careful analysis, to be fallacious and delusive, and attended with more risk than advantage. Insurance is a business large enough to engage the entire time and attention of any set of men, however capable they may be.

"Nevertheless, the work was pushed with the utmost vigor. The task of educating men and women to the difficulties and intricacies of the field work devolved upon the secretary. His was the task of laying the foundation; of securing co-workers; of training them in the best methods of house-to-house canvassing and collecting; perfecting them in the intricate matter of bookkeeping, accounts and numerous forms inherent to a business of the greatest detail. And when we consider that the average premium is 10 cents, and it takes 100 of them to make $10, you get some idea of the enormity and multiplicity of details. It also fell to his lot to develop in some the powers of supervision and leadership. There are 285,000 National Benefit Association policies in the homes of the people.

"Up to this time the association was not required to make sworn annual reports to anyone; but the fact that in 1902 there was established at Washington an Insurance Department, to which it was compelled to make reports before securing license to do business, gave the officers no little concern. They had no knowledge whatever of insurance departmental rules and regulations. And their lot was made all the more unenviable by the then rigid and exacting superintendent of insurance.

Bought Office Building.

"In 1904, the association bought the present site of its five-story brick home office building, notwithstanding the fact that its assets had been stolen by unprincipled [illegible] of 1,000 policyholders to withdraw their support. This dual loss of much money and many members, for which the company was in no wise responsible, was a staggering blow to its fair name. But, undaunted, the institution regained its feet and commenced its onward march anew. The fact that the State of New Jersey, where very little was known of the bank failure, and the further fact that the far-seeing officers and directors had also made other banks depositories and nest-eggs, saved it from an untimely and undeserved doom.

"In the very midst of the panics the National Benefit Association paid an earned dividend of 15 per cent. The record shows that for seventeen consecutive years the organization paid dividends—nine years at 6 per cent.; two years at 12 per cent., and six years at 15 per cent. Yet its business and stability has continued to increase and extend until its wings now cover seven States and shield 285,000 possessions. So that it early became necessary to remodel and enlarge its quarters at a cost of $[illegible]. Today it takes three and one-half stories of this home office building, covering a floor space of several thousand square feet, to transact the business. The efficient services of 85 clerks, in seven departments, are required for this beehive. The departments are as follows: Executive, bookkeeping, correspondence, with its bureau of claims, city, record, policy and supply. About 757 members of the race are giving full or partial time to the advancement of this interest. Over $500,000 has been paid in benefits, while there has been over $8,946,000 insurance written, over $3,000,000 of which was written this year. It was the first colored company to put up as much as $50,000 with the State Insurance Department as a guarantee and pledge to the insured and the state of the fulfillment of its policy contracts.

Buildings in Other Cities.

In the city of Philadelphia, its eastern headquarters, it owns a beautiful $12,000, fully-paid-for three-story brick building, the entire lower floor of which is used for the local district office, while the two upper floors are rented as most modern flats. A handsome $6,000 office building is also owned by the association at Chester, Pa. It advocated the passage of the $25,000 G. F. insurance law, enacted by the Sixty-third Congress. All of its officers and agents are bonded.

"With resources totaling over $265,000, of which $183,709 is invested in the best gilt-edge railroad, municipal and public service corporation bonds, it enjoys the unique distinction of being the strongest Negro financial institution; its mightiest fortress of security, as well as its largest owner of marketable stocks and bonds. Its list of securities arrests the attention of the most prosaic of financiers and inspires confidence at a glance.

"Agency conventions have been held from time to time for the purpose of increasing the general efficiency of the representatives as to the principles and applications of insurance in its far-reaching range.

"Cases written first year: 1899, 995; amount, $33,000; 1915, 49,142; amount, $2,722,549.75.

"And now its long cherished dream of becoming an old line legal reserve life insurance company, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, and qualified to operate in all the states; issue all forms of life insurance policies and for any amount desired, is soon to be a reality. Being the only Negro insurance corporation organized under laws enacted by Congress, operating in more than seven states, in all of which it is examined, and its agents licensed by the insurance departments—in short, with the present plant and plan everything seems ripe for it to become the veritable insurance gate of the race.

"The company has come to stay longer than any of us.

"In order that you may easily grasp and digest the significance of the company in its relationship to the policyholders and the public, the following is taken from its last report: Sick claims paid in 1315, $45,091.35; death claims paid in 1915, $22,302.18; real estate owned in Chester, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., $51,247.56; government and railroad bonds owned, $172,700; cash in bank, $25,000; insurance in force, $5,656,558.49; policies written, 284,729; states operated in, 7; agents and clerks employed, 756.

OVER $5,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE

Durham, N. C.—The seventeenth annual statement of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association shows a continued and healthy growth of the company. The total income for the year ending December 31, 1915, amounted to $416,641.41, an increase of nearly $12,000 over 1914. The balance from 1914, $152,891.03, shows a total of $569,532.44. The New York age

The company has a net ledger balance of $166,944.53, with gross assets of $169,690.89. The legal reserve is $126,823.71, secial reserve, $25,428.68, and surplus, $17,437.50. There is on deposit, in approved securities, with the insurance department of North Carolina, $100,000, to secure the payment of all claims against the company. There is in force more than $5,000,000 in insurance.

Officers and directors are John Merrick, president; C. C. Spaulding, vice-president and general manager; A. M. Moore, secretary and treasurer; E. R. Merrick, assistant secretary; J. M. Avery, assistant manager. 4/20/16.

Negro Order Must Go Out of Business Now

Announcement has been made by the State Insurance Department that the Sons and Daughters of Job and Benevolent Society of America, a negro insurance organization, must cease to do business in Alabama. The society was organized in Houston County in 1909 for the protection of its members against sickness and death. The society does not show any assets now, and for this reason will not be permitted to continue in business. Although organized in Houston County, it has done its chief business in Montgomery County and this section of the State.

Insurance – 1916

CHATHAM MUTUAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY

Savannah Tribune

NAME OF NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY BEGUN TUESDAY

3/18/16.

Directors Local Men

A. H. Dunbar President of New Company—Will Operate Throughout the State—Offices in Wage Earners Bank Building.

The Chatham Mutual Life and Health Insurance company is the name under which the new industrial insurance concern which began here Tuesday, will operate. The company begins its career under most auspicious circumstances and much success is anticipated by those who are handling the managerial end of this new Negro concern.

Local men, most of them experienced and well-known industrial insurance men, are at the head of the new company, which has opened up well-fitted offices on the third floor of the Wage Earners Bank building, rooms 301-311 and 312 being used by the company. The directors, twelve in number, are among the city's most prominent men and their experience in local business affairs and in other avenues of local endeavor undoubtedly will give the new company much prestige.

At the head of the company is A. H. Dunbar, who for many years has been one of the leading industrial men in this city. Mr. Dunbar's wide experience in insurance circles will, unquestionably, be of inestimable value to the company in its bid for patronage here and throughout the state. Secretary of the company is Mr. Duncan Pringle, also an insurance man of long experience, while Mr. Fred Ford, a well-known and highly successful grocer, is treasurer. The vice-president of the company is Mr. Ephriam Simmons, state superintendent, Mr. T. H. Hamilton, Jr.; special man, Mr. G. W. Scott; lecturer, Rev. Daniel Wright, and paymaster Mr. Nathan Roberts, all except the last two being well-known insurance men.

The company has met all the state requirements and has on deposit with the state superintendent of insurance a security bond of $5,000 as a protection to its policy holders. The charter of the company was granted on March 8th, and the company began business last Wednesday morning. The business which was written by the twelve agents of the company for the first three days of its existence was very encouraging and is, no doubt, indicative of the large number of policies which the company will place in this and other cities of the state.

The concern is, of course, strictly an industrial company. Its policies which have some very attractive features, call for weekly premiums from 5 to 25 cents, the sick and accident payments received by the policy holders ranging from 1 to 5 dollars per week. The minimum death benefit is $12.50 and the maximum $62.50.

While the management and board of directors are all local men and the company's home office is here, yet it is the plan of the company to establish branch offices in other cities as opportunity presents.

STANDARD LIFE SHOWS INCSEASE

Nashville Globe 8/11/16

Atlanta, Ga.—There has just been issued from the office of the Standard Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in this city, a combined statement showing the operations of the most gigantic insurance company operated by Negroes in the United States. The statement is a compilation of the two addresses and reports made by the president, H. E. Perry and secretary, H. H. Pace, before the Board of Directors held at a recent meeting here. In handing out the statement the news of the progress and success of this the only old line legal reserve insurance company in the country gives the race the benefit of a startling increase. While it has not been in operation quite three years, and only reports the business of 1915 and 1916, much favorable comment is being passed upon the enormous amount of policies in force already. It was learned that it is the purpose of the Standard Life Insurance Company to continue expanding until they have been admitted into every state in the Union. One of the last achievements of the company, according to the report, shows they have just entered the District of Columbia and the state of Mississippi. The resume of the report follows:

Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1916.

To the Directors of Standard Life Insurance Co.:

It is with pleasure that we submit to you the financial report of the company from the period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1916.

Increases have been made along all lines and while these increases have not been as great in many cases as we would have desired, yet, on the whole, the work of the one-half year has been such as to be gratifying to us. The statement of Income and Disbursements for the six months **difference between the disbursements of $28,861.25 in 1915, and $36,140.68 in 1916, an actual increase in disbursements of $7,279.43.**

Each month has shown a reasonable excess of Income over Disbursements. Even in the month of March when our death claims were $3,500 our income was $671.66 more than our disbursements, yet, it reached high water mark during June and reached a very satisfactory figure of $3,491.60 excess of Income over Disbursements. We believe that the ensuing six months will show even more satisfactory results than these, and that the result of our year's operation will be such as to put the Company on a very satisfactory basis. We have not included in the income any amount of the new increase in capital, but all of this will be thrown to the books of the Company before the end of the year. Mortgage loans have been made as follows:

Georgia	$2,900.00
Tennessee	1,650.00
Texas	1,400.00
District of Columbia ..	1,000.00
Total	$6,950 00

As rapidly as consistent with safety, we expect to make such investments in mortgages as will give an ample return on the assets of the Company.

Policy loans to the number of 17 have been made as follows:

Georgia	$466 85
Alabama	212 50
Kentucky	27 00
Other States	27 00
Tennessee	13 50
Total	$746 85

While we do not encourage policyholders to borrow on their policies, yet, a life insurance policy forms a very desirable piece of collateral when a man needs money quickly and can get it nowhere else.

The business issued and paid for in the six months period is as follows: 785 policies for $648,500, 74 revivals for $49,500, or a total of 859 policies for $698,000; less lapses of 444 for $332,280, leaving a balance of 415 policies for $367,000. Business in force January 1, 1916, 2,480 policies for $1,944,910. Business in force January 1, 1916, 2,480 policies for $1,944,910. Business in force June 30, 1916, 2,895 policies for $2,310,630. While the lapse ratio has been high, yet, it is not in excess of the lapse ratio of other companies in this business. A lapse ratio of from 50 to 60 per cent is true in nearly every life insurance company. Notwithstanding that fact, it is noticed that we had in force on June 30, $2,310,630 good clean insurance. This is not very rapid growth, but it is a strong and healthy growth, and if we can maintain this steady growth both in business and in assets, we will have but little room to complain. This business has been produced by about 16 agents who have steadfastly produced as much as $,000 paid-for business per month. Their names and locations are as follows: J. P. Bond, Alabama; G. F. Oliver, Alabama; E. B. Odom, Arkansas; W. H. King, Georgia; D. W. Kelley, Georgia; L. E. Lowe, Georgia; J. H. Salmon, Georgia; J. L. McDew, Georgia; W. S. Lovett, Kentucky; T. A. Dickson, Missouri; G. W. Atkins, Tennessee; B. M. Roddy, Tennessee; H. M. Gillean, Texas.

We are striving for an agency force of at least 50 active producers who will give their whole time to the work of the company. Even in a list of the 16 named above, there are only 9 who are giving full time to the work of the Company. You can therefore see what a difference would be made in our work if we were able to immediately secure a large and efficient agency force.

During the current six months, we made application for admission into and have been granted license to operate in the state of Mississippi and in the District of Columbia. I believe that from the above, you will be able to secure a fair idea of what the Company is accomplishing and what it has accomplished in the past six months. While our growth has not been as rapid as we had hoped, yet, we feel encouraged over the results of this period. All claims have been paid promptly in nearly every case on the same day that the proof of death papers has been received. We have built up a reputation for ourselves for fair dealing with our policyholders and the public generally; they can be exceeded by no company in the country. We have a steadily growing business around the nucleus of more than $2,000,000 insurance in force and a growing agency force. We have a loyal corps of workers both in the Home Office and in the field. We are rapidly securing a splendid body of Medical Examiners, whose interest in the Company is beyond that of their fees, and we are meeting with encouragement from every person who comes in contact with Standard Life and who understands and appreciates its ideas and ideals. The good will which we have accumulated in these few years can hardly be measured in dollars and cents, and yet, it is a very tangible and very valuable asset. As Directors, we know that you will be proud of the record that your Company is making and in the years to come, when it is put on a permanent dividend basis and has reached its largest sphere of usefulness, it will be a source of pride to you that you were closely associated with this concern in helping it to lay such a foundation as it has laid.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
Heman E. Perry, President.
Harry H. Pace, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN WOODMEN

The Only Fraternal Institution Among Colored People Operating on the Adequate Rate Basis and Able to Comply With all the Requirements of the Mobile Bill

The Dallas Express 3/17/16

WOODCRAFT was instituted in this country to remove the uncertainty from fraternal insurance. The endowment departments of most of the old line fraternals among both the whites and colored people have failed from time to time very largely because of the poor foundation they possess for doing a real insurance business. These societies were not founded nor ever intended to be operated as insurance organizations, but simply as benevolent institutions. They were founded on **charity, benevolence** and **friendship** which certainly are noble

principles. **However, we must not lose sight of the fact that a big insurance business must often lose sight of friendship and like other big businesses select men qualified to take care of** the situation regardless of friendship. Benevolence is a mighty good principle, but "benevolence" will not pay claims. The fact is, insurance is a business pure and simple and must be run on modern business lines with very little attention to friendship and benevolence. This may seem a sort of heartless statement, but it is hard facts just the same.

WOODCRAFT places sound business principles ahead of everything else and throws such safeguards around the policies as to make them absolutely safe. We hear much about the "Ability of the people to pay," as if the "ability to pay,'" has anything to do with the cost or worth of the article. Sound judgment demands that we produce the article and then charge a price that will enable us at all times to keep the contract. The fact is nobody has the "ability to pay" for an uncertain and undependable article, no matter how "cheap" it may be. Of all "cheap propositions, cheap insurance is the most deceptive and unsound of all. It always ends that after you have paid on this cheap protection for a number of years, you wake up some beautiful morning to find that you have no protection at all.

THE AMERICAN WOODMEN is able to pay all claims promptly and fully and its valuating shows this is a permanent quality. This is certainly a new thing so far as colored fraternal societies are concerned. What is the secret of this success? The underlying cause or principle has already been stated, but to be more specific, let us state that:

OUR RATES ARE BASED ON A GRADUATED SYSTEM, charging according to the age and amount carried. They are adequate, being the amount demanded by the insurance laws of nearly every state.

Here is a table of our rates. Note carefully the number of years one must belong before the amount of policy has been paid in, allowing a reasonable deduction for sick and accident benefits:

Age	$250	$500	$1000	$1500	$2000
16-22	$ .75	$1.00	$1.80	$2.70	$3.60
23-28	.80	1.10	2.00	3.00	3.75
29-30	.85	1.15	2.10	3.10	
31-34	.90	1.25	2.30	3.20	
35-38	.95	1.40	2.50		
39-42	1.05	1.55	2.75		
43-45	1.10	1.65			
46-48	1.20	1,85			
49-50	1.40				

ALL MORTUARY FUNDS ARE invested in gilt-edge bonds or first mortgages covering less than one-half of assessed value. In other words absolutely safe investments at not less than 6% interest. No other investments are allowed.

ECONOMY IN EVERY BRANCH. Only one Grand Lodge or head office for the entire country. This means a vast economy over the method of a State Grand Lodge for every State and held every year instead of once in four. And it means an almost infinite greater amount of efficiency. One camp or lodge in a city is in the same direction. Some camps number over one thousand members. The usual lodge system would demand at least twenty lodges out of that number. But this one lodge can be run with a much greater economy than the twenty and with more than a corresponding increased efficiency.

THE PAID DEPUTY SYSTEM of building is a vast improvement over the old and generally practiced method of allowing each lodge a dispensation once or twice per year when everybody is expected to bring in his friends regardless of age or health just so they have the joining fee. Of course friendship demands we let our friends in and benevolence demands we let in and care for the aged and decrepit. But business sense says keep out the unsafe risks or the institution itself will soon be unsafe. Our death rate for 1915 was less than seven per thousand, due entirely to our system of building.

CLOSE SUPERVISION is maintained by the Supreme Camp over the local camp in all its details. The clerks or secretaries are the ones who collect the dues and make remittances to the head office at Denver. The head-office is directly responsible for the acts of the clerks. When a member receives a receipt showing he has paid dues for a certain month that is all that is necessary to maintain his protection. It matters not what the clerk may do with the funds the member can not suffer. The Supreme Camp bonds all clerks in the sum of $1000.00 in a national bonding company. Your certificate is guaranteed regardless of the condition of your camp.

THERE IS NEVER AN EXTRA ASSESSMENT or tax of any kind. The rate of payment remains the same after you have once entered. There is no separate department for women, the entire family may join and attend the meetings together.

NOW WE KNOW THIS ARTICLE IS WOEFULLY VOID OF THE USUAL "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH," "MERCY AND JUSTICE" BALDERDASH DISHED OUT BY FRATERNALS, BUT REMEMBER THIS IS A HIGHLY ORGANIZED BUSINESS INSTITUTION, GRANTING ABSOLUTELY SAFE PROTECTION ALONG FRATERNAL LINES. JUSTICE, MERCY, LOVE, TRUTH, AND FRIENDSHIP, HAVE BEEN CLUBS TO FORCE EXTRA HEAVY ASSESSMENTS OUT OF MANY MEMBERS OF MANY FRATERNITIES, AND TO COVER INCOMPETENCY IN MANAGERIAL QUARTERS. THE AMERICAN WOODMEN IN A HIGHLY ORGANIZED BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND THAT MEANS FAIR TREATMENT AND SAFETY.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASS'N

Bee 11/5/16

NATIONAL BENEFIT TO CELEBRATE ON 23RD—ROUNDS OUT 18 YEARS OF SERVICE AND GLORY.

The largest colored commercial enterprise born at the nation's Capital and that has exceeded the wildest expectations of its strongest suporters and enthusiasts, is the National Benefit Association, the premier Negro insurance company and pride of the race. This institution is unilque in that it can successfully lay claim to being the fountain of inspiration from which a number of other colored organizations have caught the twin lessons of confidence and hope, while those that were already upon the stage of action have been materially encouraged and strengthened.

Negro's Greatest Benefactor.

The National Benefit is also unique in that it gives employment to more men and women and girls and boys of color from the public schools and colleges than any other single agency save the United States Government. It is unusual because it gives the widow the same chance as the wife, the orphan child the same opportunity in life as the other child, guarantees the wages of the father and protects the home, insures a twenty year lump settlement or captial for anyone willing and at the same time releves the community of unnecessary pauperism by an excellent system of automatic benefation.

Its Baner of Achievement.

In order that one may easily grasp and digest the significance of the company n its relationship to the significance of the company in its relatonship to the policyholders and the public, the following is taken from its last report:

ABSTRACTS:	
Sick Claims paid....	$48,883.13
Death Claims paid....	23,047.84
Real Estate Owned, Chester, Pa.....	51,247.56
Real Estate Owned, Philadelphia, Pa..	51,247.56
Real Estate Owned, Washington, D. C.	51,247.56
Government and Railroad Bonds Owned	173,700.00
Cash in Bank	37,030.07
Insurance in Force..	5,656,558.49
Gold Bonds Deposited for Protection of all Policyholders,	50,000.00
Policies written.....	284,729
States Oerating in...	7
Agents and Clerks	

To Give Thanks.

The truly remarkable growth of this company has been the natural result of its endeavor to render honest and painstaking service. Having attained the dignity of years on Thursday, Nov. 23rd, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., the National Benefit will celebrate, locally, its 18th Business Anniversary, and "keep open house." At 8p. m. a special program will be rendered at which Bishop I. N. Ross will deliver the speech of the evening. Your presence is earnestly desired. Your friends are also cordially invited to attend. Day and evening program and souvenirs free.

NATIONAL BENEFIT.
609 F Street Northwest.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN MARYLAND.

Afro-American 1-6-16

It would hardly occur to anyone who sees the A. M. E. Church in its present blossom of more than five hundred thousand communicants that this church had its beginning in a sickness and beneficial society. Such is the fact however, for the African Society formed by Absalom Jones and Richard Aller in Philadelphia in 1787, began with the idea that a society should be formed, without regard to religious tenets, "provided the persons lived an orderly and sober life, in order to support one another in sickness, and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children."

Professor George W. Hines, writing in the December number of the Howard University Record on the subject, "Studies Of Negroes in Business," reminds us that from just such small beginnings sprang the fraternal orders with their large insurance business as well as the incorporated insurance companies which issue straight life, sick and benefit, limited payment life and endowment policies. Professor Hines values the amount of business done yearly by the Negro insurance companies of the country as over three million dollars. In addition, employment is offered to many hundreds, and an avenue of investment offered.

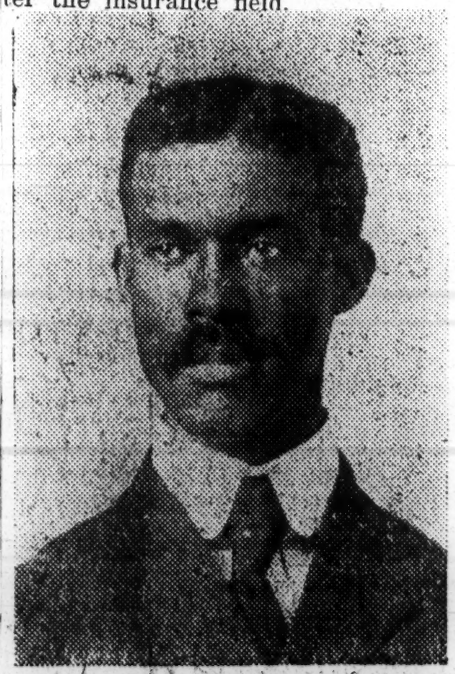
The "single note of discouragement sounded" in the investigation of Insurance comes from the State Commissioner of Insurance in this State, who says that of all the companies conducted by Negroes, or which confine their business to the writing of business among Negroes of Maryland, I have found the condition of many of them to be very unsatisfactory indeed, and I think it will be necessary that quite a number of them WILL HAVE TO DISCONTINUE BUSINESS." The Mutual Benefit Society of this city is mentioned as one of several that is in good standing.

Professor Hines accounts for the situation by saying that the white companies were very probably first in the field and have exploited the business, and the Negro Companies without warning have not been able to adjust themselves to the letter of the law.

Nashville Globe 8/11/16

MR. HARRY H. PACE.

Secretary of the Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga., who was formerly cashier of the Memphis bank and who left it to enter the insurance field.

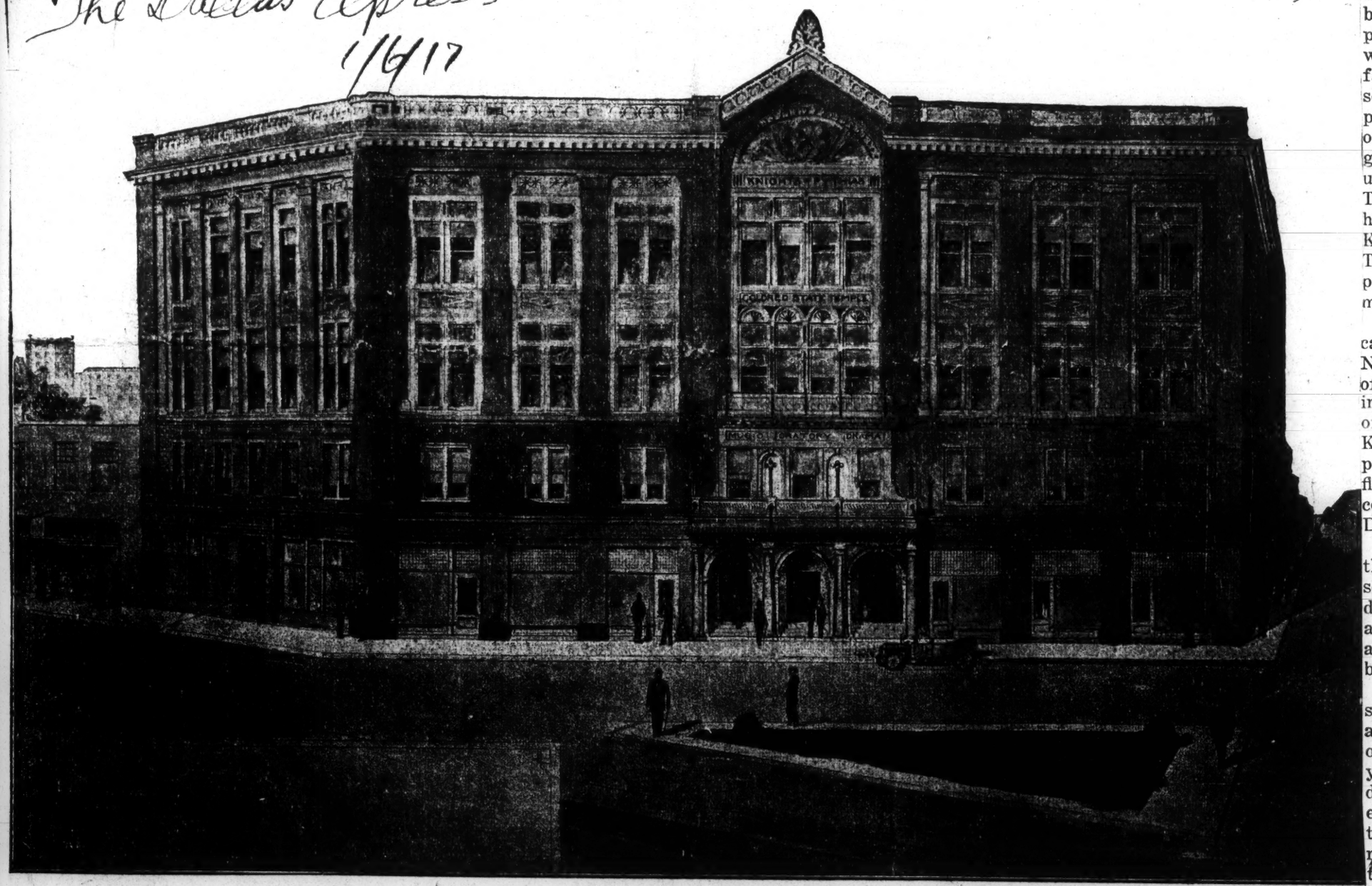


Savannah Tribune 3/18/16

A. H. Dimbar, President Chatham Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company

Insurance - 1916

The Dallas Express
1/6/17



K. of P. Temple, corner of Elm and Good Streets, Dallas, Texas. Owned by the Colored Knights of Pythias of Texas.

MR. W. M. DRISKELL, OF THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, EXTENDED TRIP IN BEHALF OF THE COMPANY.

Atlanta Independent 11-4-16

Mr. W. M. Driskell, of the Standard Life Insurance Company, visited several states in the interest of the company. One of the interesting cities visited was Louisville, Ky. He was there and heard Hon. Chas. Evans Hughes when he delivered one of his great speeches. He declares that it was one of the greatest speeches he has ever heard and there was a great demonstration. The people gave Mr. Hughes a great ovation. He was also there when Col. Roosevelt passed through. He says the people turned out en masse and gave him a great ovation, but he was too busy to hear him speak. He also visited Paducah the day after the mob. While there the city election was held and the republicans won. Mr. Driskell thinks that Tennessee and Kentucky look good for Hughes. He would not be surprised if Mr. Hughes should carry both of these states.

Mr. Driskell also visited Huntsville, Chattanooga and Birmingham. The outlook for the company is most encouraging. He said while in Huntsville, Ala., a colored girl was raped by two white men while going to her service place. Both men are now in jail and feeling is running very high against the men. He declares that his trip was very successful and the company is doing a flourishing business in all the places he visited. He will make a visit soon to the West. Mr. Driskell is an able insurance man and the Standard Life is proud of him. He looks after its interests and believes thoroughly in its future.

TO DESECRATE THE MEMORY OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON?

We observe in the columns of the Southern Underwriters, an insurance publication, an effort of certain characters to promote an insurance concern at the expense of the life and services of the lamented Booker T. Washington. Atlanta Independent

The concern is promoted by some white man who seeks to float a quick-get-rich-scheme, officered by certain teachers or employees of the famous Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. 4-22-16

Not as long as Mr. Washington had his being did any white or black man undertake a scheme so bold and whose purpose is to make money out of the reputation and services of this great institution.

That Mr. Atwell, Booker T., Jr., and Dr. Kenney should loan their names to a scheme capable of doing the institution and the life work of their benefactor so much harm, is astounding. Who is the white man behind the scheme to float a million dollar Negro insurance company headed by Tuskegee school teachers and employees? What is his purpose and why is he so solicitious of Negro welfare? If it is purely a business scheme, operated for money, why not pitch it upon its own merits as all other life insurance companies are organized? Why hang the enterprise upon the reputation of the famous Tuskegee Institute? What experience has Atwell, Booker T., Jr., or Dr. Kenney in the insurance business? Their names are simply used for the purpose of promoting a scheme for men in the rear.

Tuskegee was founded for the educational, moral and spiritual uplift of Negro youths, and not for the purpose of projecting and operating wild-cat insurance schemes or other enterprises of doubtful propriety, and neither Kenney, Washington or Atwell would permit their names and whatever influence they may carry to be used in connection with a scheme like this if Dr. Washington were in life.

The Independent protests against this school being drug into wild-cat schemes and business propositions of doubtful soundness and character by any teacher or employee, and so long as we have our being, our voice will be heard in protest.

It is not that the promoter of this scheme believes in the great business ability of Messrs. Atwell, Washington or Dr. Kenney, for neither of these young men have shown any extraordinary ability as business men. Neither of them have anything standing to their credit which will warrant a half million dollar corporation in placing them at the head of it. They are simply used as blinds, as cat's paws, as a means of the men who planned the scheme to get business upon the sole and lone proposition that they are connected with Tuskegee Institute.

The Institute is public property and belongs to the race and mankind, and should only be used for the promotion of the interests of humanity and religion, and should not be used for either officers, employees or schemers to make money.

The Independent protests and hopes that Major Moten will at once advise young Washington that he is not walking in the foot steps of his illustrious father, and Dr. Kenney and Capt. Atwell that they are being used for selfish purposes.

Negro Company Pays Off a Big Claim

Houston Observer

Dr. Marshall L. Scott, proprietor of he Palace Drug Store at San Antonio, Texas, took a thousand dollar policy with the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Dec. 18, 1914 Jan. 12th, 1916, he took out another policy for a THOUSAND making a total of $2,000.00.

A few weeks ago Mr. Scott died; a few days later the COMPANY paid his widow in cash the round sum of $2,000. This is what you call sure enough life insurance! This is what you call substantial benefits. A woman can do something with that kind of money—it counts. With such insurance she can pay off the mortgage of her home if there be any. She can properly clothe and feed her children; she can educate them to the proper standard of respect and usefulness to themselves and society; she can maintain the dignity of her home and pleasant memories of a worthy husband and her children will sing praises to the memory of a loving and provident father.

The Standard Life is a blessing to the Negroes of this country, as it brings to them the opportunity of geting LARGE amounts of insurance unobainable in any other company or society. The Standard is an old line legal reserve company with a $100,000 capital stock fully paid up. It has served to brighten many a home; it has lightened the heart and burden of many a widow; it is going on in its mission of uplifting and protecting the helpless and dependent in nine states of the United States, including the District of Columbia. No self-respecting man can afford to be without the protection offered by it. MR. WM. NICKERSON, Jr., is agent in Houston Texas. See him; he will take pleasure in explaining terms. Office, 419½ Milam Street. Phone residence, Hadley 1550; Office, Preston 3288.

Wilshaw

The Amsterdam News

PACIFIC MUTUAL COMPANY WANTS COLORED AGENTS

July 12, 1916

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, "the giant of the Pacific," is desirous of adding a few intelligent colored men to its list of agents who can sell its "Complete Protection" Disability policy.

Undoubtedly this is the best sick and accident policy issued by any company, paying for any sickness for six months and any accident for two years. Benefits range from $20 to $110 monthly for one dollar per month and up.

The Pacific Mutual was organized in 1868 and has a fully paid capital of $1,000,000. It has paid over $45,000,000 to its policyholders or beneficiaries One remarkable feature of the policy in question is its freedom from red tape. For information call or write Mr. Schuyler, 80 Maiden Lane.

HON. E. M. WHITE.
The Supreme Commander of the American Woodmen

Dallas Express 8/12/16

Negro Insurance Co. Thrown into Bankruptcy

Advertiser 8-23-16

The American Peoples' Insurance Company of Birmingham has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the Attorney Generals department, at the request of C. Brooks Smith, State Insurance Commissioner, and J. C. Carmichael, former chancellor, has been appointed receiver by the Chancery Court of Jefferson County.

The company was organized in 1908 for the purpose of issuing insurance to negroes and its business has been successful until recently, when it suffered reverses. J. H. Ferrell has been president and E. E. Smith secretary and treasurer. They are well known citizens of Jefferson County. The company has had on deposit with the State $5,000 which assured the companys compliance with laws relating to insurance companies. It was organized under the statute relating to nutual aid companies.